

## THE CUBA CABLE.

Another Acquisition of Territory—United States Naval Station in the West Indies—The Bay of Samana and a Circuit of Land Five Miles Adjacent Purchased for \$5,000,000.

HAVANA, Cuba, August 22, 1867, via Late City, Fla., August 24.—I have learned from a United States naval officer, who was sent by the State Department at Washington, on a special mission to the West Indies, that the President General Cabral had sent a special messenger to Washington, to accept the offer of the United States Government for the purchase of Samana, on the island of Hayti. The terms offered to be, the acquisition of the bay and five miles circuit of adjacent land, for the sum of five millions of dollars. General Cabral's messenger has not probably yet reached Washington.

## Description of the New Territory.

The territory which has now become the property of the United States has been the subject of negotiation for several years past. The Bay of Samana is situated on the south side of the peninsula of the same name, and is from east to west about forty-three miles long, by eight miles wide. The bay is the largest harbor in St. Domingo—comprises itself at the western end. The bay forms one of the largest and safest harbors in the world, and from its position in reference to the Gulf of Mexico trade and the routes across Central America, may be regarded as being the most important point, in a military and commercial view, in that portion of the continent. On its northern shore and lying in the light of a land-locked bay is the small and desolated town of Santa Barbara, which is probably included in the purchase. The bay is about three miles wide, and can be easily defended by heavy batteries located on both shores. Of the capacity of the harbor it need only be said that no fleet could be gathered within it large enough to take up its space, so that, either from the weather or from an enemy, our commercial and war navy can always find a place of certain safety.

In a political point of view the possession of the Bay of Samana by the United States is of great importance. It gives us a powerful and controlling position in the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, and should this acquisition be followed by the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas, we will become the preponderating power in the Antilles, and the actual arbiters of the destinies of all the islands which comprise it. That European powers have always recognized this fact is certain, as, according to the *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, the attempt to get possession of it several years ago was baffled by the French Consul-General at Port-au-Prince. The same paper, under date of February 14, 1867, in referring to the visit of Mr. Frederick Seward to St. Domingo, declared that the acquisition of the Bay of Samana by the United States "could not fail to become a cause of just inquietude to France." And, indeed, so far as Spain and Hayti are concerned, its occupation by us would almost ensure our success in our war with either of those Governments, commanding as it does Hayti and Cuba on one side and Porto Rico on the other. Should we succeed in getting possession of St. Thomas, then we would completely hem in Jamaica and command the French Antilles Islands. The five circuit miles of land sold with the bay are very fertile, as indeed is the entire peninsula. They will doubtless be used to construct the naval station, and to erect forts and batteries upon.

## THE NEW TELEGRAPH CABLES.

Congratulatory Messages Between the Captain-General of Cuba and the Mayor of Key West—Movements of the Navy.—PUNTA RASA, Florida, August 24.—Your Key West correspondent has just announced the finding of the lost cable while I was at sea. It was found on Saturday night, the splice was made, and Messrs. Hall and Donovan, electricians at Key West and Cherrera, charged through the line. The cable was found on Sunday telegraphed to the Captain-General of Cuba as follows:—

"As our facilities of intercourse, so may our mutual interests and prosperity increase."

The Captain-General responded:—

"I congratulate you upon the success of the enterprise which is destined to facilitate the most rapid communication, and our mutual interests and prosperity."

JOAQUIN DEL MANZANO, Captain-General of Cuba.

We came into Key West on Sunday with the colors of the Navy set, and received the congratulations of an enthusiastic crowd that had collected at the dock.

On the evening of the 21st the Navy left for Havana to coal, and arrived here this morning. She will at once lay the shore end here and thence pay out the cable to Key West. If no accident occurs the line will be connected before the 31st instant. The Lenape, Captain Irwin, will assist the Navy.

Delay in the Laying of the Inland Cable—Advices from the Board of Directors to be waited for.

PUNTA RASA, Fla., August 24.—Delay in completing the cable to Key West is feared. The placing of a few miles of small-sized cable in the Cuban cable has raised the question whether the telegraph company will accept it from the contractors, which can only be decided by the Board in New York. Engineer Webb does not feel authorized to lay the cable hence to Key West in consequence, without telegraphic authority from London. Engineer Everett, of the telegraph company, says, but as his instructions in no way bind the company of President Smith, any acceptance he may make will, no doubt, be ignored unless in compliance with the contracts.

The Cuba Cable and its Proposed Connections.

The first dispatch sent through the Cuba cable, laid on the 18th instant across the Gulf of Mexico, brings specially the intelligence that the Bay of Samana, a most important position in the republic of St. Domingo, has been purchased by the United States Government. Below will be found an interesting account of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, together with a description of the cable, and a statement of its proposed connections.

In 1865 the International Ocean Telegraph Company was organized in this city for the purpose of carrying into practical effect an enterprise for many years past projected, but which had been delayed in consequence of the failure to successfully lay the first Atlantic cable. The enterprise in question was that of connecting, by means of cables, the United States with the West Indies, and from thence to Central and South America; thus completing the great work of connecting this country with the rest of the world, and enabling us to obtain almost instantaneously, commercial and political information from every quarter of the globe.

The original projectors of this great enterprise were James A. Strymer and Alfred Pitt, Jr., both of New York. Through their exertions a charter was obtained from all of the Governments through whose territories the proposed lines were to pass, and liberal concessions were also granted to them for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the work. The greater portion of the stock having been subscribed for, a Board of Directors was chosen, composed of the following-named gentlemen:—William F. Smith, President; Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Vice-President; Martin L. Deland, Treasurer and Secretary; William E. Everett, Chief Engineer; James A. Strymer, Oliver E. King, Charles Knapp, Thomas T. Eckert, and John J. Ham G. Fargo. All of these gentlemen are well known to the public at large as capitalists of

large means and financial experience. The President, General W. F. Smith, nicknamed "Baldy," distinguished himself during the late war. He is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of West Point. As an officer in the corps of Topographical Engineers, he was employed in surveying the Lake Superior region, the Rio Grande, the military road to California, and the Mexican boundary. The skillful manner in which he performed all of these duties obtained for him a rapid promotion in the regular service. As an engineer, General Smith is perhaps equal to any on this continent, and no better selection could have been made for the responsible position of President.

## CONCESSIONS TO THE COMPANY.

The Government of Spain has granted to the company the sole right, for the space of forty years, of laying ocean cables between the United States and the West Indies, and the latter place and such other countries as the company may deem advisable. Soon after the close of the war General Smith visited Florida, and obtained by an almost unanimous vote of the Legislature the exclusive right to construct a submarine telegraph from its shores to Cuba, as well as the right to construct a land line of four hundred miles in length through the State. These concessions were granted for a space of twenty years. The State of Panama has granted the exclusive right for twenty years to land cables on either her Atlantic or Pacific shores, while the West Indian, Venezuelan, Argentine, and other Central and South American Governments have also expressed a willingness to grant, and in some cases have already granted, liberal concessions for telegraphic connections with other countries. It will thus be seen that no obstacles remain on the part of the Government to prevent a speedy telegraphic communication with the furthest portions of America.

## THE LINE ALREADY COMPLETED.

The work completed by the International Ocean Telegraph Company is very important, forming as it does the base from which will start the cable lines to link the Antilles to Central and South America. The land line through Florida commences at Lake City, from thence to Punta Rassa, where a cable line connects it to Key West, where it connects with the cable. Between Lake City and Punta Rassa stations are located at Caloosahatchee, Pine Islands, Brad River, Bartow, Tuscora, Sebring, Ocala, Micanopy, Gainesville, and Baldwin. The cable to Cuba is about ninety miles in length, and is laid from Key West to Cherrera, a small hamlet west of the city of Havana.

## THE PROPOSED CONNECTIONS.

The proposed connections will make Cuba the base of three cables. The line connecting the South American countries on the Atlantic Ocean will be via Cuba, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Guadalupe, Martinique, Trinidad, and Demarara. From thence, principally by land lines, telegraphic communication will be opened through the entire of the West Indies. From this latter point a submarine cable will extend to the Cape Verde Islands; from thence to the coast of Africa, and be carried to Caliz, in Spain, thus completing the circle of the Atlantic Ocean. The shores of South America telegraphic communication will be obtained by a cable, State through Cuba. Commencing at Santiago de Cuba, a cable will be laid to some point in the vicinity of Morant Point or Palmcuth, in the island of Jamaica, a distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles. A submarine cable will connect this with Kingston, from whence a cable will be laid to Aspinwall, on the Isthmus of Panama, a distance of about six hundred miles. It is expected that the International Ocean Telegraph Company will immediately proceed to the work of constructing the lines to Jamaica and Panama.

The following table shows the number of days required for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence from the localities named to the city of New York by the present mail system:—

From	To New York
Cuba	4 days.
Jamaica	10 days.
Barbados	10 days.
Demarara	15 days.
Guadalupe	15 days.
Martinique	15 days.
Trinidad	15 days.
Aspinwall	14 days.
Panama	11 days.
Hayti	18 days.
St. Domingo	18 days.
Valparaiso	30 days.

The above table gives but a few of the places with which our merchants and others correspond, and the number of days set down would, in many instances, indicate quick despatch. It will, therefore, be seen that the time to move the cables will be from four to thirty days. Another great advantage to arise from the construction of these lines will be that of daily communication; whereas, under the present system, it takes several months to obtain intelligence from distant points.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CABLE.

The cable already laid was manufactured at Silvertown, England, by the India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company, the directors of which agreed to receive no pay for their work until it had been found to give entire satisfaction after submergence. The Cuba cable is constructed in three parts. All of these are composed of the same materials, viz.:—An outer sheathing of galvanized iron wire, of thickness sufficient to the depth of water, and the core of gutta percha surrounding the conducting wires, which are seven in number. The copper wire is about one hundred and seven pounds to the mile, while the gutta percha covering weighs one hundred and seventy pounds per mile. The shore end of the cable, extending from Key West, in Florida, to Sandy Light, is protected by very thick iron wire, and weighs twelve tons per mile. From this point into the deep sea the cable is made of three parts, each of which is made of three-quarters of an inch in diameter, or rather less than the Atlantic cable; but not nearly so much strain will be brought upon it as the latter had to stand, as the greatest depth of water is only eight hundred fathoms, whereas the Atlantic cable had to be laid in some places at a depth of over three thousand fathoms. No difficulty is apprehended, therefore, in submerging the cable, while the comparative shallow depth of water would render grappling for a lost end, in case of accident, quite easy.

## LAYING THE CABLE.

On July 26 the English steamer Narva, with the cable on board, arrived off Moro Castle, when she was met by the authorities and notified not to enter the port of Havana, but to proceed to Key West. On the 3d of August the shore end was landed at that point. On the day following twenty miles of the cable was paid out, when it was cut and buoyed. The Narva then returned to Havana, where she arrived on the 8th, and during the same day landed the cable at the hamlet of Cherrera. At 5 A. M. on the 6th commenced paying out the cable, and having covered too far to the east of the point where the cable was exhausted, the cable of the Punta Rassa (not Rosa) cable was used to complete the connection. Precisely twenty-four hours after leaving Cherrera the Narva arrived at the buoyed Key West, when preparations were at once made to lay the cable. The Narva accordingly moved slowly for the purpose of drawing in the "slack," when the cable parted about half a mile distant from the stern of the steamer. Several days were spent in attempts at grappling for the lost end, but without success, and the work was temporarily suspended in consequence of severe weather. Finally, as our special telegram announced on the 18th instant, the end was found, and the splice was made. We are, therefore, in direct communication with Cuba.

## THE EFFECT OF THE CABLE UPON OUR COMMERCE.

The successful laying of the cable between Cuba and Key West, followed as it undoubtedly will be by the prompt construction of the other cable to connect us with South America, will open a new epoch for the commerce of New York and New Orleans with the countries south of the United States. The large trade of the West Indies will then be, in a great measure, diverted to our shores, or be transacted by American merchants, who, by possessing super-

rior means of communication, will be enabled to offer producers greater facilities for the prompt shipment of their goods to the market, who are now the principal transmitters of three-fourths of this business, possibly can. Our trade with Central and South America will receive a great impetus from the establishment of these telegraph lines, while the large peninsula of Florida, the greater proportion of which is still in a primeval state of wildness, will be greatly benefited, both commercially and agriculturally, by its being, as it were, the depot of our American international telegraphic communication. —N. Y. Herald.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Rumors in the Capital—The Order Removing Sheridan Suspended on Account of the Ill Health of Gen. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The Federal capital seems to have been given up to the manufacture and circulation of rumors. The memory of the oldest inhabitant would be searched in vain for a period in the history of the past when the social atmosphere of Washington was so thickly laden with rumors, on *dis* statements upon good authority, conjectures, and pure guessing, as it is at the present time. The greatest caution is necessary to eliminate the truth from the mass of error, and to avoid making statements calculated to mislead the public mind, which is, of course, eagerly watching the progress of events at the seat of government. Having made careful inquiry in a quarter which cannot be questioned, your correspondent is enabled to state with confidence that, in accordance with the recommendation of General Grant, and on account of the receipt from the physician attending General Thomas of a certificate stating that the General is ill with the complaint of the throat, the order issued yesterday to the effect that an extended journey at the present time would be highly dangerous, the President to-day gave directions that General Order No. 77, ordering General Sheridan to relieve General Thomas in the command of the Fifth Military District, be so far modified as to permit General Thomas to delay reporting at New Orleans for that purpose until further orders. One of the rumors before alluded to has it that General Hancock has been selected to relieve General Sheridan until General Thomas is sufficiently recovered to assume the duties of the position. This is an error. General Sheridan will remain as district commander until General Thomas announces that he is well enough to return to duty.

## Removal of Sickles Determined Upon.

I have it on very good authority that during the Cabinet meeting yesterday the removal of General Sickles was under consideration, and it was then and there decided that General Sickles should follow Sheridan in search of a new and humbler field of duty. It is expected that the order for the relief of General Sickles will very shortly appear. His removal having been determined upon in consequence of his reiterated instructions to Colonel Frank not to permit the order of any Court to be enforced in violation of existing orders. —N. Y. Herald.

## The Cabinet Troubles.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The contemplated changes in the President's Cabinet are still the principal subject of conversation in political circles here. The articles of the President's organ, the *Intelligencer*, which are said to be written by Jerry Black and Montgomery Blair, are looked upon as very significant, and in regard to the removal of Secretary Seward and Postmaster-General Randall; but the suggestions concerning the removal of Mr. McCulloch from the Treasury casts a doubt on the whole matter. Friends of Mr. McCulloch state that the President has no idea of removing him, and that the articles in the *Intelligencer* on Mr. McCulloch are the doings of a clique of small Democratic politicians here, acting for the larger politicians of New York and Pennsylvania. The clique is composed of Coyle of the *Intelligencer*, King Cutler of Louisiana, S. P. Hanscomb, a hanger-on at the White House, a New Yorker named Durie, who claims to have been Secretary of the Treasury under John Tyler, and Richmond, who edits a small evening paper here, and a number of others. They are working here with the President as the representatives of the leaders and controllers of the Democratic party of New York and Pennsylvania. Their object is to get Johnson to clear his Cabinet of at least Seward, McCulloch, and Randall.

Seward is disliked by the Democracy—first, because they consider him played out; and, secondly, because he and Thurston would want to run Johnson. Randall is looked upon as a "good fellow," but of no account politically. Secretary McCulloch is their main object. To rid of him is what they want, principally. The Democratic party intend to move a bone and determined fight for the next Presidency, and to do this they must have money. They think that as long as McCulloch controls the Treasury they have very little show at getting into the White House. They are, therefore, endeavoring to get rid of him by any means. They believe in Johnson's policy of Reconstruction, but do not believe in helping, through the United States Treasury, to make it successful. Hence the demand by the Democracy for the removal of the articles in the *Intelligencer* are put out as feelers. They are followed up by letters of endorsement from the leading Democratic politicians of the country to Johnson. In this way it is thought the President can be easily led to make the change. Democratic politicians of New York are the principals in this movement.

The workmen here are continually going to New York for funds and advice. John J. Cisco is the only one spoken of as being in the money. Mr. McCulloch's friends are active, and assert that he will not be removed. As to Seward and Randall, there seems to be a sort of indifference as to whether they remain or are put out. The only persons interested or alarmed are the clerks in their respective departments. The *Intelligencer* will keep up the fire on Seward, Randall, and McCulloch, until at least one of them is removed. —N. Y. Tribune.

THE NORTH POLE.—A Committee of fifty-six persons, including such distinguished names as Guizot, Chasseloup-Laubat, Drouin de Lhuys, Henri Martin, and Michel Chevalier, has been formed in Paris for the purpose of organizing a new expedition to the North Pole. The route to be pursued is one discovered by a French hydrographer, M. Gustave Lambert, and has not yet been tried by previous explorers. A subscription has been opened for the expenses of the proposed expedition, which are estimated at 600,000 francs at least, and it is announced that if the total of the sums collected by the Committee does not reach that amount by the end of next July, all subscriptions will be returned in full. It is added that the Emperor has given his entire approval to the project.

A RUSSIAN ACTRESS IN TROUBLE.—A letter from Prague says: "A piece entitled 'Sacrifice of Life' this evening in the Bohemian Theatre here, and Madame Alexandra, an actress from Moscow, was to have sung her part in the Russian language. A notice has now been issued that the police have forbidden the manager to allow that lady to perform in Russian, and as she had not time to study it in any other language, the theatre will be closed. This prohibition has produced great sensation, as the Tebeck party will not fail to turn it to account against the Government." The motive for this interdiction is that the Tebecks, who are ardent partisans of Pan Slavism, are at the present moment devoting themselves to the study of the Russian language, to the great displeasure of the Austrian authorities.

## A Gentle Whisper to Mothers.

If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with Saxon's, and thereby you will save them sound and serviceable sets as long as they live.

RESTORATION.—Queen Victoria has expended £4000 on the restoration of the Savoy Chapel, the ancient place of worship so famous in history in connection with the palace of the Dukes of Lancaster. The interior decorations have been carried out under the special attention of the Queen, who has been kept constantly acquainted with the progress of the works by a series of photographs, giving an exact and minute representation of the internal decorations and alterations effected at her private expense.

UNCLAIMED PRIER MONEY.—A parliamentary return just issued shows that the unclaimed prize money, from 18th January, 1869, to 31st December, 1866, amounted to £2,665,063. Of this amount, £232,301 has been refunded to claimants, £596,864 paid to the Royal Household in diminution of votes for pension, £40,000 for purchasing the site and improving the Royal Military Asylum.

## EXCURSIONS.

THE SPLENDID NEW IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORBES, F. Captain, leaves for Tacoma, Beyer, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins, Wharf, Fieldboro', and Trenton, leaves 2d Pier at Arch. Leaves South Trenton, Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M. Monday, " 25, 9 A. M. Tuesday, " 26, 11 A. M. Wednesday, " 27, 11 A. M. Thursday, " 28, 11 A. M. Friday, " 29, 11 A. M. Saturday, " 30, 11 A. M. Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [2111m]

LAST TRIP TO CAPE MAY.—On TUESDAY, August 27, the steamer EDWIN, M. E. LITTON, will make her last trip for the season to Cape May, leaving CHESAUT ST. WHARF at 9 A. M., and returning on WEDNESDAY, August 28, at 9 A. M., and returning to Cape May on MONDAY, August 29, at 9 A. M. Fare each way, \$2.50, including carriage hire.

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, the steamer EDWIN, M. E. LITTON, will leave CHESAUT ST. WHARF on TUESDAY, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 A. M., and returning to Cape May on MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M. Fare each way, \$2.50, including carriage hire.

Excursion tickets on Monday, good to return on Monday, \$4, including carriage hire.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc., also sell tickets at their Office, No. 105, FIFTH ST.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents. Chester or Hook, 10 cents. On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESAUT ST. WHARF at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. Returning, leaving Wilmington at 9 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. [2111m]

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, DEL.—The steamer ELIZA MANN, X. will leave DOCK STREET WHARF daily at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. For further particulars, apply on board. [2111m]

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE LOT, centrally located in the city of Burlington, N. J., containing about 10 acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN, 821 1/2 N. 3d St., BURLINGTON, N. J.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Broker, Germantown.

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF A FURNISHED Office to let, by C. H. ELLIOT, No. 46, 1st Street. [2111m]

COAL.—B. HADLEY & CO., DEALERS IN COAL, LUMBER, BRICKS, AND BUILDING MATERIAL, for family use, Yard, No. 125 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. [2111m]

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables. CAPITAL, \$500,000.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK, CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, JOHN W. KELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER, Office in the Fireproof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESAUT ST. above Fourth. This Company receives deposits and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—\$1 per \$1000 Registered Bonds and Securities, 50 cents per \$1000 Gold or Silver Plate, 40 cents per \$1000 Cash Bonds or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, \$25 a year. The Company is in constant receipt exclusively holding the key SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at \$20, \$40, \$60, and \$75 a year, according to size and location. Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent. Interest allowed on Money Deposits. This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description. [2111m]

REMOVAL.—C. W. A. TRUMPLER HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS. TO No. 926 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

KEEP THEM AT HAND! NEEDLES, CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Prevention of Cholera, Dysentery, and all Cholera Morbi, Sole Patent, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 15th & Race Sts., Phila.

Patented 11th Month, 1866. This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description. [2111m]

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE BY PITKIN & CO. TEN THOUSAND NEW TEN-ROUND ARMY GREY BLANKETS, Gun Blankets, Overcoats, Frock Coats, Cavalry Blankets, Blankets, Drawers, etc. Also, large stock Government Harness and Saddles; Tents, all sizes; Wagon Covers, Awning Bags, etc., in quantity to suit purchasers. Great lot, in accordance to the large trade. Nos. 37 and 39 North Front Street, Philadelphia. No. 5 PARK PLACE, New York. [2111m]

BAUCH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The great Fertilizer or all crops, quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years. Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufacturer, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by BAUCH & BONS, Office No. 30 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

TO THE LADIES: LINE CAMBRICS, PRINTED FOR DRESSES, WHITE FOR BODIES. These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our importation at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

TO THE LADIES: LINE CAMBRICS, PRINTED FOR DRESSES, WHITE FOR BODIES. These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our importation at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

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E. M. NEEDLES & CO., N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

## DRY GOODS.

## COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS IN THE CITY.

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12 1/2 cents.

1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.

1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.

1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.

3 cases best Shirting Muslins, 25 cents.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.

5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

5-4 Fine Sheetings.

5-4 Fine Sheetings.

9-4 Fine Sheetings.

10-4 Fulling Sheetings.

10-4 Utica Sheetings.

12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.

1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.

1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.

Yard-wide Tick